RECORDER.

UNITED WE STAND; CONSTITUTION DIVIDED WE FALL.

Vol. IX. WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1828. No. 443.

PRICES CURRENT.

		Wilmington, Aug. 13.		Fayetteville, Aug. 14.		Newbern, June 7.		Petersburg, Aug. 8.	
		cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
Brandy, Cognac,	gall.	140 a 160		152 a 160		150 a 175		125	200
Apple,	——	28	30	33	37	40	50	34	75
Peach,	——	—		45	50	75	80	45	75
Bacon,	lb.	7	10	7	10	6	7	6	8
Beeswax,	——	20	25	22	23	28		20	25
Butter,	——	15		14	20	18	25	12	25
Coffee,	——	14	15	14	17	18		12	18
Corn,	bush.	50		35	40	35	40	35	40
Cotton,	lb.	—		8 1/3	9 1/3	8	9	9	11
Candles, mould,	——	15	16	16		15		14	17
Flaxseed, rough,	bush.	—		75		70	80	—	
Flour,	bbl.	500	525	400	425	600	700	500	700
Feathers,	lb.	—		25	28	35	40	—	
Gin, Holland,	gall.	100	110	90	125	100	125	90	100
Country,	——	37	40	43	45	45	50	35	
Iron,	ton.	—		—		—		11000	12000
Lard,	lb.	9	10	8	10	7	8	6	7
Lime,	cask.	150	175	200	250	—		150	200
Molasses,	gall.	30	37	35	40	29	30	37 1/2	40
Nails, Cut, assorted,	keg.	—		9		—		—	8
Oats,	bush.	—		20	25	—		—	
Powder, American,	keg.	—		500	8	—		550	650
Rum, Jamaica,	gall.	100	130	125	150	90	100	150	200
West India,	——	80	100	70	80	85	90	100	150
New England,	——	40	42	40		40	45	42	45
Beef,	cwt.	—	300	350	000	300	325	400	500
Shot,	——	—		1000		—		825	
Salt, Liverpool,	bush.	—		75		65		75	
Turk's Island,	——	40	45	75		55		—	
Sugar, Brown,	cwt.	800	1000	850	1150	900	1000	800	1300
Loaf,	lb.	—		19	22	18	23	18	25
Tea, Imperial and Gunpowder,	——	—		150	175	—		125	140
Hyson,	——	—		120		—		—	
Young Hyson,	——	—		—		—		110	125
Tobacco,	cwt.	400	425	250	275	—		250	700
Tallow,	lb.	10		8		10		—	
Wheat,	bush.	—		60	65	—		85	90
Whiskey,	gall.	26	30	25		—		30	33
Wine, Madeira,	——	—		250	300	300	375	250	500
Teneriffe,	——	—		125	150	125	160	—	
Sherry,	——	—		100	225	200	250	—	
Port,	——	—		200	380	—		—	
Malaga,	——	—		75	125	—		—	

HILLSBOROUGH. N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Whoever will procure six subscribers, and guarantee the payments, shall receive the seventh gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the post-masters in the state.

All letters upon busines relative to the paper must be post-paid.

Valuable Real Estate FOR SALE.

I SHALL, on Monday the 25th day of August next, at the Court House in Hillsborough, offer at public sale my

HOUSE and LOTS.

No. 108 and 109, in Hillsborough. One hundred and fifty dollars in money will be required, for the balance a credit of six, twelve and eighteen months will be given. The buildings are commodious and in good repair.

Charles Cox.

July 1st 6—tds

NOTICE.

WILL be sold at the Court-House in Hillsborough, in the county of Orange, on Monday the 25th day of August next, the following tracts or parcels of Land, or so much thereof as will be sufficient to satisfy the taxes due thereon, together with the cost of advertising the same, to wit:

One tract given in by Jas. Pratt, sr. adjoining the lands of Mrs Burroughs and others, containing 312 acres, more or less, for the years 1822, 1823, 1824, 1825 and 1826.

One tract given in by Moses S Pratt, for the years 1824, 1825 and 1826, containing 68 acres, more or less, adjoining the lands of Wm. N. Pratt, esq. and others. Also one acre lot of land, on Chapel Hill, for the years 1824, 1825 and 1836, given in by said Pratt.

One tract given in by Andsn. Horne, for the year 1826, containing 150 acres, more or less, adjoining the lands of James Rainey, and others.

One tract, belonging to Chestly P. Patterson's heirs, given in by Chestly Patterson, jr. for the year 1826, containing 190 acres, more or less adjoining the lands of Wm. Rhodes and others.

Thos. D. Watts, *Shff.*
By
M. Adams, *D. Shff.*

July 13. 32—6w

CASH FOR GOOD WHEAT.

DELIVERED at the mill of William Miller & Co. three miles below Hillsborough. CASH for FLAX SEED.

J. Webb.

June 24. 36—6w

State of North-Carolina,

Wake County.

Superior Court of Law—Spring Term, 1828.

Washington Price vs. *Susannah Price.* } Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state: it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Star and North-Carolina State Gazette, printed in Raleigh, and the Hillsborough Recorder, for the defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the first Monday after the fourth Monday of September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the plaintiff's petition; otherwise judgment pro confesso against her will be entered, and the cause heard ex parte.

Teste, R. Hinton, *Clerk.*

Price adv. $7 00 35—3m

REMOVAL.

THE subscribers having removed their Saddlers Shop to the building west of Thos. Clancy & Co. they take this method of informing their friends and customers that they are prepared to supply them with all articles in their line as cheap as can be bought in the state, and they venture to say, if not superior, at least as good as can be had any where. Their work has hitherto proved good, and having the best of workmen and northern materials, they feel assured that they can give general satisfaction to all who may call upon them for work.

J. B. M'Dade & Co.

Jan. 15. 13—tf

A Valuable Plantation FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale a Valuable Plantation, lying on Little river, in Orange county, eight miles north east from Hillsborough, and immediately on the road to Gen. Carrington's store. There are on the premises

A good Dwelling House, Kitchen, Smoke House, and Barn.

with all other necessary out houses, all in good repair. There is also on the plantation a very

Valuable Apple Orchard.

The Land is of the very best quality, and adapted to the culture of corn, wheat, tobacco, and cotton. As it is presumed that any person wishing to purchase will first view the premises, I deem it unnecessary to say more. The terms of sale will be made easy, and can be known by inquiring of Thomas Clancy, esq. n Hillsborough, or of myself in Greensboro'.

John C. Latta.

June 30. 36—6w

BLANKS.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

NOTICE.

THERE will commence a Camp-Meeting of the Christian Church, at Apple's meeting house, in Guilford county, on Friday before the first Sunday in September.

The General Meeting of the Christian Church will commence at the Union meeting house, in Orange county, twenty miles west of Hillsborough, on Thursday before the last Sunday in September.

John Allen.

July 29. 40—

NOTICE.

HAVING purchased of Mr. WM HUNTINGTON, his materials, &c., and rented the shop, I would inform the public that I will carry on the business in all its branches. All work in my line will be promptly attended to and well executed. I hope, by close application, to merit a continuance of the custom which has been so liberally given to this shop.

Lemuel Lynch.

**** I can safely recommend Mr. Lynch to my customers, as a very attentive industrious young man, and a good workman.*

Wm. Huntington

July 29.

CASH FOR

WHEAT delivered at my mill, three miles below town, 40 cents a bushel—FLAX SEED, delivered at my house, 50 cents—Clean picked WOOL, 25 cents a pound.

My WOOL CARDING MACHINE at the Tilt Hammer is now in good repair and ready for business.

I have for sale strong Road Wagons, Plantation Wagons, and Two-Horse Wagons, cheap for cash.

James Webb.

July 29. 40—4w

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, sometime in the month of June last, a negro woman named JUDY, between forty-five and fifty years old, of a yellow complexion. It is probable she is somewhere in the neighbourhood of Hillsborough. A reward of ten dollars will be given for her delivery in this place.

Wm. H. Adams.

June 29. 40—3w

WOOL CARDED.

S. S. CLAYTOR & Co. The Carding Machine is now in operation at the Old Tilt Hammer, 6 miles below Hillsborough.

July 23. 39—3w

NORTH CAROLINIAN

WILL stand the fall season, at my stable in Hillsborough. The season to commence on the 4th of July.

Josiah Turner.

July 1. 36—

State of North-Carolina.

Orange County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1828.

Priscilla Thompson, vs. The Heirs and Executors of Henry Thompson, sr dec. } *Petition for Dower.*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that James Thompson, Stephen Baldridge and Nelly, his wife, Samuel Cleany and Mary, his wife, and Elizabeth Murdock, widow and relict of Robert Murdock, decd. heirs at law of the said Henry Thompson, sen. decd. are not inhabitants of this state. It is therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks successively, that unless the said Jas. Thompson, Stephen Baldridge and Nelly, his wife, Samuel Cleany and Mary, his wife, and Elizabeth Murdock, appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be holden for the County of Orange, at the Court House in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday of August next, then and there, to plead, answer or demur, to said petition. Judgment will be entered *pro confesso* as to them. Test,

J. Taylor, *Clerk.*

July 23, price adv. $3 00 39—6w

HOUSES and LOTS in Hillsborough for sale,

By BARNABAS O'FAIRHILL, on a credit of one year.

AS my object is to prevent the most infamous intercourse of adultery that perhaps ever was known, and seemingly permitted in a christian country, I will sell all, beginning at the house where Nancy Gawly now lives and carries on her infamous debaucheries with her old stumpey humpey.

February 12 17—tf

TRUST SALE.

ON Thursday the 18th September, I shall sell the personal property of William B. Jameison, at the dwelling house of the said Jameison, to satisfy two deeds of trust duly proved and registered, made to secure certain debts due to Miss Margaret Jameison.

The property consists of a likely slave named Sally, and about 75 Sheep, 50 Hogs, 10 Cows, 4 Horses, and all the Household and Kitchen Furniture. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

John Scott, *Trustee.*

August 5. 41—7w

Cherokee Indians.—The Arkansas Gazette states that the Cherokees are much dissatisfied with the treaty made with the United States, and that present appearances justify the belief, that their delegation will lose their heads as soon as they return. There appears to be one general murmer against them. Poles have been erected in front of the houses of the delegation, on which their heads are to be exhibited as soon as they return. Our informant saw one of them as he passed the nation. The people were very clamorous, collecting in mobs, drinking, and behaving in a disorderly manner. Their excitement was principally against the delegation—they also denounced some persons, whom they consider as instigators of the treaty. It is however, not believed that they will proceed to commit violence on any except the delegation.

Mr. John W. Flowers, who acted as counsellor to the delegation, at Washington, in making the treaty, returned home some weeks since, but after stopping a few days, and finding things assuming rather too squally an appearance, decamped in a hurry, and has not since been seen in the nation.

By some communications in the Arkansas paper, the treaty appears to be as unsatisfactory to the people of the territory as to the Cherokees.

New-York, August 4.

Yale College.—We are sorry to learn that a serious misunderstanding has arisen between the Principals of this respectable institution, and a portion of the pupils, which has resulted in open rupture, and the withdrawal of nearly one-third of the scholars.—The circumstances of this unfortunate occurrence, we hear were these: The scholars had become dissatisfied with their *fare* at commons, and several times petitioned for an improvement. At length, some of them refused to partake, and in violation of the rules, withdrew from the public table. Four of the delinquents were expelled.—This being deemed an act of injustice, a remonstrance was got up and signed by one hundred and forty-four of the scholars, demanding the re-instatement of their fellows, and threatening in case of a refusal, to withdraw in a body from the college. The faculty could not, without a relaxation of their laws, comply with this demand, and the resolution of the scholars was carried into effect on Saturday. About forty of them arrived here yesterday morning on their way to their homes. A good deal of excitement prevails at New Haven on this subject.

Charleston, (S. C.) July 25.

The Dengue.—This troublesome complaint is still raging with all its violence. Stores are shut up, with endorsements on the doors, 'all sick.' The Bank of the State of South Carolina, has but two officers capable of attending to the duties of the institution, and both of these have been down, but are convalescing. Families go without their dinners or get them at a late hour, from the sudden attacks of servants and cooks. It would seem that not one individual in the city, is to be exempted from its visitation. We regret to learn that it is making its way into the country.

The Dengue Fever.—The New-York Enquirer gives the following account of the appearance of the Dengue fever in that city.

We understand the *Dandy* or *Dengue* fever has come to town. Two days ago a young man was taken ill somewhere in the neighborhood of the great toe. At first he thought nothing of it—a mere flea-bite.—But it waxed worse and worse, and he is actually laid up.

This singular malady originated a few weeks ago, in the West Indies. It has been travelling northward for some time.

Its approaches are said to be quite curious. It seizes upon a great toe or little finger without any warning, and produces the same effect upon the conduct of the sufferer and the sympathy of the spectators as the toothache. The *dandy fever* is by no means a deadly disorder. A little lemonade, cool and agreeable, is good for the sufferer.

Young men who lounge about the streets, and young ladies who shop too much, are considered the most liable to this wicked fever. All on a sudden, a finger or a toe will smart—the lady will start—exclaim "ah!" "oh!" as the case may be; and the young men will give a kick, swear a fashionable oath, and give themselves up to the doctor.—These particulars are noticed, so that all the *delectables*, being put on their guard, may commit no *guacheries* on the approach of the epidemic. This is no joke. The fever generally lasts from three hours to three days."

Milledgeville, Geo. July 26.

An Indian and Negro were executed on the 13th instant, at Fort Mitchell, on the Chatahoochy, for the murder of Redner, a white man, while coming through the Creek Nation. The weapon with which he was murdered, was a small hatchet, or tomahawk. The Indian of his own accord, immediately confessed his guilt; but the negro broke from custody, although shot at several times, and pretty severely wounded in the attempt. He was immediately pursued by a company of Indians, deputed for that purpose, and retaken; for who can escape the never slumbering vigilance of these avengers of blood, when once they have scented the footsteps of their victim?

A tribunal of Chiefs had been convened by the agent, to sit in judgment on the two wretches, over which Tuskeega, son of Little Prince, presided. The trial and execution lasted about an hour. The examinations being closed, an the order given. "Take them away and kill them," a Chief of the Cussetas, as if anxious to vindicate the character of his tribe from the stain of blood, rose to say something in exculpation. The presiding Chief drew out his long knife, and motioning it significantly to the speaker while he extended his arm, and a dark frown lowered on his brow, gravely said, "That's a bad talk; you'd better not make it!" The wretches were taken to execution upon a log about an hundred yards distant; the Indian sitting across the log about eight feet in advance of the negro. The executioner was ready with his knife, and that of the negro with his club. Both struck simultaneously. He who wielded the knife evinced some skill in touching the heart through the left ribs. The blade being burried to the heft, one or two sudden turns were given to it to make the stab effective. Quick as lightning, the knife was withdrawn, and plunged into the opposite side. In doing this, the blade was bent nearly half double by the resistance of a rib. The executioner then placed it upon the log, and deliberately straitened it with his foot. The next thrust was more cautious and more successful. At this moment the negro sunk under the blows of the club, and both Indian and negro fell on the same side of the log together, without a groan, and, to all appearance, without the yielding of a muscle. At this crisis, each executioner passed from his own to the other's victim, so that the club finished what the knife had left undone, and the knife drank the blood which the club had left.

Astronomy.—The planet Mars, now making such a splendid appearance in our neighbourhood, is at this time 190 millions of miles nearer to our earth than at other periods—that is, he is nearer by the whole diameter of the earth's orbit.

Medical.—The Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland offer a premium of one hundred dollars for the best dissertation "on the cause, character, and treatment of the Typhus Fever." Competitors to transmit their essays before the 1st of May next.

A fellow in Connecticut has lately been convicted of marrying six wives.

From the New York American.

MR. CLAY.

There is something in the manliness with which Mr. Clay repels the attacks upon him, and in the scorn with which, in the consciousness of innocence, he speaks of his accusers, who—the intelligent among them at least—believe nothing of their own accusations, that we confess ourselves to be very much attracted by.

Fastidious taste, may, indeed, be offended by the idea of a high public functionary speaking out thus plainly in his own defence; but the honest feeling, and the common sense of the people will sustain the man, who feels that the vindication of his personal honour and character is dearer to him, and, in fact, of more value to the public, than any nice observance of official, and artificial decorum; and who, therefore, upon every meet occasion repels the base but pertinacious calumny, by which he is sought to be hunted down.

A new occasion occurred to Mr. Clay, on his journey to Kentucky, of thus defying his revilers. Invited to a public dinner, at the White Sulphur Springs in Virginia, he declined the honor—but, upon being pressed to receive the visits of his friends in that vicinity, he consented so to do. At a few hours notice, some two hundred persons waited upon him, in whose name he was addressed in a very flattering manner by Col. Joseph Lovell,

To this address Mr. Clay thus in substance replied:

"I thank you, Sir, and those of my fellow-citizens whom you represent on this occasion, most cordially and respectfully, for the eloquent and flattering address with which you have honored my arrival among you. I was not ignorant of the existence of those friendly sentiments, of which you have been the organ, but until I came here I was not aware of their extent nor of the full force of my obligation for the warmth with which they are entertained. They spring from a cause honourable to the hearts and heads of enlightened freemen—an ardent love of country, and an indignant sense of great injustice done to a fellow citizen. If a further refutation were still wanting of that calumny to which you have alluded, in such generous terms, it is supplied by the total failure of all the persons, in the house of representatives who have been concerned in originating, propagating, or countenancing it, to bring forward, during the late protracted session, any proposition whatever, to arraign the alleged political culprit, and to drag him, if guilty, to condign punishment. A majority of that house, it is well known, was composed of members in opposition to the administration. They possessed the whole power of the house and could direct it according to their will. The speaker, chosen by their suffrages, would not have done them injustice, in the organization of any committee of inquiry or managers of an impeachment, which might have been ordered, if we are to judge from the arrangement of the committees of the house. They could have pushed investigation to the farthest limits. The accused was on the spot. He had openly avowed, in an address to the American public, published in the midst of the session, and freely circulated among the members, his readiness to submit to any fair trial. The accuser was not further from Washington than from New Orleans, which he visited in the depth of winter. Had he been summoned to the capitol to make good his charge, he would have found there "honest George Kremer," willing and ready to support him to his utmost ability, his designated witness Mr. Buchanan, and all the would be witnesses, in their respective places. Never was a party impelled by more powerful considerations to accomplish any object than they were to convict the accused, if he were really guilty. They would then have secured the certain triumph of their cause, the elevation of their chief, and the vindication of his honor, implicated as it is by the invention and insidious circulation of the calumny. If a single member of the house believed the accusation true, it was the bounden duty of that member, at least to propose an inquiry. With all these advantages for eliciting the truth, and with all these urgent motives for establishing the guilt of the accused, a session of congress of near six months duration, is allowed to pass away without a solitary motion or proposition touching the accusation! No member submitted any such motion, because no member really believed the charge to be true. Manufactured for electioneering purposes, it was thought to be safer and more profitable to trust to profligate appeals to credulity, ignorance and prejudice, and to rely upon inflaming and agitating the public, than to meet the accused, fairly, face to face, and confront him with witnesses.

I beg pardon for this personal digression. In every part of the civilized world there is a proper sense of the inestimable value of public character; but if there be any portion of the globe where it is wanting, I am quite sure it is not that state which gave me birth, or that which has adopted me with maternal affection.

You appreciate, sir, much too highly, my poor services to my country. I claim only that they have been animated by zeal in its cause, devotion to its liberty, and unsurpassed solicitude for the preservation of its union and institutions.

I believe that system to which you have referred, justly called the American system, which had my best exertions in its enlistement, as it now has my anxious wishes for its confirmation and improvement, will realize, if not prematurely abolished, every hope of its friends, and ultimately disappoint every fear of its opponents. It is founded on a maxim which the most enlightened nations sanction by their practice if they not always proclaim through their writers, and which inculcates a patriotic preference of the produce of native to foreign industry. It rests on that principle which, inherent in our nature, has been planted there by the wisdom of our Creator, and felt, if not owned, by every one who retains a consciousness of personal identity, teaches the fair protection of our own interests in any collision with the interests of foreigners. The prosperous state of the manufacture of a necessary of life, in this neighbourhood, which you have mentioned, illustrates the whole system. I can add my testimony to yours in respect to the very great reduction in the price of it, in the western states, in consequence of the establishment of these valuable manufactories. If nature, in their origin, interposed in their behalf, some protection, by the intervening mountains and extended space, which separate you from the ocean, the genius of Fulton has conquered both, and brought almost into the bosom of the Alleghany the foreign rival to compete with the native article.

From the Georgia Courier.

This occurrence actually happened in Broad River. The names of the parties have been obscured, as they did not participate in this relation of the fact.

FEMALE HEROISM.

It was one of those enchanting days in the latter part of April, that the sun had arrived to that part of the Heavens indicating ten o'clock. Eliza A. and her father, accompanied by little Jack, a white servant, and several colored boatmen, left the wharf at B, in Captain ——'s sail-boat, called the "Sea Serpent," intending to visit Hilton Head and Savannah. The boat had laid up so long, in consequence of Capt. ——'s ill health, that it was "nail sick." Mr. A. was no judge, but depended on Jack's assertion that it was a good boat and fit for the expedition, and of course hired it. It was ten o'clock, as I said before, when they left the wharf—Eliza, in the full enjoyment of health and spirits, was in raptures with the beautiful scenery that was continually changing as they proceeded—a moment was engaged in contemplating the ruins of an old Fort, built by the British during the revolution; the river had attacked and successfully washed away the foundation, and large masses lined the shore, covered by the barnacle and oyster—changing the boat's direction, her native town again came in view, romantically reflected from the booming surface of the river, forming a magical picture, resembling more the phantasy than the reality—the large deep green live oak trees on the east—the houses with white fronts—the church spire over-topping the dark line of pines on the back, and the college at the extreme west of the picture seemed to make so vivid an impression, that Eliza would have admitted that American scenery was more deeply interesting, more pleasingly impressive, than the landscapes of France which she had seen. The progress of the boat, however, soon put an end to optical survey, as far as the town was concerned, yet the mind held on to it, and association after association was formed, until it became detached as it were from the body—in short Eliza had fallen into a reverie, Mr. A. was asleep, and little Jack, as usual, was erecting castles in the air; a sudden gust unceremoniously changed the current of thought, and came as a prelude to a wind-squall, which gave the crew the trouble of shifting their positions, so as to trim the boat; as the tempest increased, a timber would creak or a wave dash over the bow, to show that man was not master of the elements. Jack, who held the helm, suddenly sprung from his seat and exclaimed, "My God, we are lost!" and then, trembling, sat down again. Mr. A. prayed loudly in Latin, and the negro's black for once, fled from his face, and they too turned pale—the stem of the boat had split open to the keel and it was sinking—ten human beings were sinking in the middle of a river nine miles wide, without making an exertion to save themselves. Let the world know it;—A woman, yes, a very woman, rich young and beautiful, saved them. Eliza, undaunted by the horror-stricken crew, ordered Jack to take in sail, cut off the awning and bail the boat—(it seemed a voice from Heaven, bidding the dead to rise) they soon obeyed—a case top was wrenched off—a large negro shoe, and a hat, was employed to bale out the water, while two oarsmen strained every nerve to reach Dawse's Island— they succeeded at last in landing just as it was dark, but in such a place as rendered it necessary to walk two miles, before they could even find shelter in a negro hut—a fire was made—their clothes partly dried—sorrow and fatigue marked strongly the features of all but Eliza—she could not give way to such feelings, and exerted herself to cheer her father, who felt but too severely the effects of such continued exposure. The next morning another and better boat was obtained, and they proceeded without further accident.

The Albany Argus, now one of the most malignant of Mr. Adams's opponents and traducers, and one of the most vociferous in denouncing him as the *federal* candidate, on the 15th of February, 1825, speaking of his election as president, which had just then taken place, thus expressed itself:

"That the whole thing was conducted with a dignity and propriety that must needs tend to the stability of our institutions, and to the elevation of our national character, is gratifying, we presume, to all persons. In relation to the choice, we have only to repeat what we have declared on a former occasion, that, between the two prominent candidates, [as Messrs. Adams and Jackson ultimately were] a large majority of the *republicans* and of the electors of this state gave Mr. Adams the preference."

Love Potion.—A young man at Bainbridge, who was much enamoured of a girl living at the same place, on Thursday last infused some mixture denominated love powder into a glass out of which the young woman was drinking, under an idea, common with the vulgar, that it would induce her to return his affection. The girl luckily refused to drink it, upon which it was swallowed by the lover, who was immediately taken ill, and died two hours after in the most excruciating tortures. *Herald.*

Replique Sans Response.—A carpenter near Philadelphia, a much better workman than a scholar, was exhorted by a customer to pay more attention to orthography, in writing his bills. "Nonsense," replied the man of shavings—"if I make you a good door, and you pay me for my work, what does it signify whether I spell it *dore* or *doar*?

Cowards.—It has become quite the vogue, in our refined age, to brand every man with this appellation, who refuses, or exhibits any repugnance to fight a duel. According to the modern vocabulary he is a coward who feels unwilling to make a target of his carcase, and put himself up to be shot at, for the price of a like privilege with regard to some other body. This fashion of two human beings planting themselves in opposite positions, at a certain measured distance; pointing towards each other a cylindrical tube, crammed with 'villainous salt petre,' brimstone, charcoal, and pellets of lead, to be exploded by means of a spring at the bither end, to the manifest danger of whomsoever shall stand at the other end, was altogether unknown to Joshua, Xenophon, Hannibal, Julius Cæsar, and other cowards of yore; and demonstrates, beyond all dispute, the superior courage, as well as refinement, of the present age of the world. *Boston Bulletin.*

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Cincinnati, Ohio, to his friend in Alexandria, dated July 24, 1828.

"There has been the greatest revival of religion in this city for the last three weeks that I have ever heard of; during which time we have had preaching every day and night, in the Baptist, Presbyterian and Methodist churches. About 200 converts have joined the Baptist, 300 the Presbyterian, and 200 the Methodist church—making in all 700 persons who profess to have been "born again." I never witnessed such an outpouring of the Spirit in all my life. Between 40 and 50 persons were baptised in a day, and what is singular, this revival is not confined to one denomination, but has extended to the three above named churches."

True politeness consists of an exquisit observance of the feelings of others, and an invariable respect for those feelings. By this definition it claims aliance with benevolence, and may often be found as genuine in the cottage as the court.

A little girl was lately brought home from a school in England, in a state of frenzy, brought on by being put in a dark closet; a brain fever ensued, which soon ended in her death.

Foreign Intelligence.

From the Charleston Courier of August 7.

The fast sailing ship Mary Catharine, arrived last evening, in 38 days from Liverpool, brings our files of London papers to the 26th, and of Liverpool to the 27th of June, both inclusive—together with the London Shipping Lists to the 24th.

We are sorry to find that the cotton market had declined at Liverpool—the imports, it will be seen, were heavy, while the sales were comparatively light.

A postscript of a letter, dated Liverpool, 21st June, says: A bill is now before Parliament to admit all sorts of cotton, coming through British possessions, at a duty of 1s. per cwt.

The Russians had crossed the Danube, with very slight resistance from the Turks; and an invitation from the Porte has been forwarded to the English and French Ambassadors, inviting them to proceed immediately to the Turkish capital, to treat for peace.

It was expected that Parliament would be prorogued by the King, in person, about the 22 July.

Portugal appears to be in a wretched situation. A rumor of the latest date from Lisbon, received via Paris, states that Don Miguel had dispersed the Constitutionalists at Oporto, by merely presenting himself before that place; this account was not, however, credited in England. Spain appears to be alarmed at the state of affairs in the sister kingdom, the Constitutionalists in the former country being ready to avail themselves of any opportunity to raise the standard of revolt.

The Conde d'Assecs, sent by Don Miguel, as an Ambassador to England, had arrived in London; but he had been given to understand that no communication could be held either with him or his master, in the present posture of affairs.

The affairs of India, and its multifarious interests and concerns, are beginning to agitate the British Parliament and people; the course to be adopted for the future government of that great county, inhabited by perhaps 80 000 000 of people, when the present impolitic and barbarous system shall have reached its natural end, is a subject of the most serious consideration. The whole trading community of Calcutta, are petitioning upon the subject

Mr. Monck had presented a petition to Parliament from Moses Levi, praying that further religious freedom might be extended to the Jews; and the Morning Herald expresses its satisfaction that this oppressed people are beginning to stir in this matter.

Mr. Hume appears to be indefatigable in his endeavors to induce Parliament to abolish imprisonment for debt in England.

Liverpool, June 24.

Our cottop market continues in a dull and declining state; there being no improvement in the market for either goods or yarns. Dealers and spinners appear to purchase reluctantly, and only to supply their present and immediate purposes. Exporters have purchased the last week about 500 bags of American cotton, but the demand has not been sufficent to take off the cotton which has been pressed upon the market, and prices are lower, making a decline this month of nearly 1 4 per lb. in American descriptions, and fully as much in Brazil and Egyptian.

Arrivals at New York.

Advices from Constantinople to the 1st of June, had reached London. They state in confident terms, that the Porte was determined to abide by the treaty of the 6th July, and had requested the presence of the British and French Ambassadors to negotiate with respect to Greece on the basis of that treaty.

On the 27th, a naval action took place between the Russians and Turks, before Anapo, in which the Turkish flotilla was destroyed, with the loss of 1200 men and six standards; and Anapo had been bombarded fourteen days.

German papers to the 17th furnish accounts from the east, in which it is stated that the fortress of Braila had been taken by storm on the 29th of May; the resistance was very obstinate, as the Turks would neither give or take quarter. Some doubt, however, is thrown on this statement.

Count Capo d'Istria is endeavoring to create a revenue to farm the national estates of Greece, or to sell them in case of necessity. The islands promise a revenue double that of the last year. The National Bank already possesses 80,000 colonnati, which is a large sum for the country. There is no doubt that the president, with the resources which he has now in his hands, may do to the end of the year without the pecuniary assistance which has been promised by the Allies.

The Egyptians are still concentrated between Navarino and Modon. All of them, from the drummer to the commander in in chief, desire to return to their own country, but the latter will not quite his post without an order from the Sultan.

In the official part of the Lisbon paper appear several addresses to Don Miguel, in which he is styled King Miguel the First. In his reply he thanks them for their loyalty, and the love they show to his person and government. Arrests and imprisonments multiply daily: a word inconsiderately spoken, a letter received from Oporto, the wearing a dress of a particular color, are received as symptoms of disaffection to the cause of the usurper, and the offender is instantly hurried of to a dungeon. The prisons are crammed, and the number of arrests is said to be nearly two thousand.

It is stated, in one of the letters from Lisbon, that "Don Miguel knocked down his elder sister last week, and she now bears the marks of his brutality on her arms and feet. He has 500 persons now in prison on mere suspicion; 380 are dismissed officers. Every family is in terror."

LATEST FROM LAGUAYRA.

Extract of a letter to Mr. Sanderson, dated

Laguayra, July 27, 1828.

"I enclose a paper containing the accounts, &c. relative to Bolivar being declared Superior Chief, and have only to add, that civil war is not to be apprehended, as the president has all the army under his control, all the superior officers in the civil department in his views, and all the well disposed people of the country have strong hopes that he will be able to effect much good. You are probably aware by this time, in the United States, that this country can only live under a despotic government."

Mr. Sanderson has obtained from his correspondent at Laguayra, and captain Davis of the brig President, Caracas papers, from which the following was translated for the American Daily Advertiser.

Bolivar has been declared "Supreme Chief," as will be seen by the following document, addressed by General Paez to the Intendant of the Department.

REPUBLIC OF COLOMBIA.

Jose A. Paez, Superior Chief of Venezuela, &c.

HEAD QUARTERS,
Valencia, 15th July, 1828.

To the Intendant of this Department,

I have the honor to enclose you a copy of an act passed at a meeting held on the 13th June last, in the capital of the Republic, in which the Intendant of the Department of Cundinamarca, with the other civil and ecclesiastical authorities, fathers of families, and respectable proprietors there, invest exclusively with the supreme command of the Republic, his excellency the Liberator President, with full powers in all the branches of the government, in order that he may organize them as may appear to him most generally advantageous, preserving the union of the Republic, securing its independence, and re-establishing its credit abroad; at the same time revoking the powers conferred on the Deputies to the Convention from that province. You will also perceive that this solemn act was made known to the council of government, which by its communication of the same date, signifies its approbation of the steps taken; and finally, that his excellency the Liberator President, on the 16th of the same month, in the capital of Socono, officially announces that he is resolved to exert his authority and energy in the service of the state, a copy of which accompanies this.

Thus has been sanctioned the unformly expressed wish of the people of the three departments under my command, and their ardent desires as manifested in their petitions forwarded by me, that His Excellency the Liberator President should take upon him the supreme command of the state, preserving the unity of the republic. I congratulate the worthy inhabitants of this department in the happy accomplishment of their wishes, and may Colombia be renovated, and obtain under the favorable auspices of its benefactor, that prosperity and happiness of which it had been deprived by the former administration. Be pleased to make known this praiseworthy act to the illustrious municipalities and to the inhabitants of this province, for their information, giving to its promulgation the solemnity due to an act as august as it is worthy of the Colombian people.

Signed, JOSE ANTONIO PAEZ.

Affecting Incident.

While some convicts proceeding, on Wednesday week, from Clonmel to the depot in Cove, they had to pass through the village of Clogheen, where one of them, named Barrett, had formerly resided. His family gathered round the car to bid him farewell. He grasped his little son in his arms, and it required actual violence to separate them. When the child was taken from him he called out to young Mr. Vowel, who had the convicts in charge, "Oh, Mr. Harry, my heart is broken!"—then fell back on the car and expired, before the party reached the next town. He was a stout and very healtoy looking peasant, and, to all appearance, the strongest of all the convicts.

Numerous Swiss emigrants remained at Havre when the Olympia sailed, waiting a passage to the United States. All the American vessels there could have a full complement. We were informed, some months since, that from eight to ten thousand were arranging to emigrate, principally from the Canton of Bern. *N. Y. paper.*

HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, August 20.

ELECTION RETURNS.

On Thursday last elections were held in most of the counties in this state for members of the next General Assembly. The following is the result of the election in this county:

Senate—James Mebane.

Commons—John Stockard, Hugh Waddell.

Town—Frederick Nash.

State of the Polls.

	Mebane.	Montgomery.	Waddell.	Stockard.	Taylor.	Boon.
Hillsborough,	171	76	360	143	213	86
Mason Hall,	62	10	111	77	27	23
Cates's	57	48	141	120	115	41
Nichols's,	46	12	79	60	11	38
Davis's,	60	39	170	50	61	95
Moulder's,	24	60	72	106	36	101
M'Cauley's,	39	18	77	80	14	13
Faucett's,	39	99	106	187	19	156
Holt's,	25	99	88	144	13	124
Adams's,	53	22	117	24	140	4
Herndon's	26	30	70	24	85	18
	602	513	1391	1015	734	699
Town—Nash,				42		
Clinton,				40		

Beaufort—James O'K. Williams, S. Thomas W. Blackledge, Thomas Latham, C.

Currituck—Samuel Salyear, *S.* Enoch Ball, Benjamin Simmons, C.

Chatham—Joseph Ramsey, *S.* Joseph I. Brooks, Nathaniel Smith, C.

Caswell—Bartlet Yancey, *S.* C. D. Donoho, James Ruffin, C.

Craven—Richard D. Spaight, S. Charles J. Nelson, John M. Bryan, C.

Greene—Jesse Speight, *S*, James Harper, Joseph Ellis, C.

Guilford Jonathan Parker, S. Francis L. Simpson, George C. Mendenhall, C.

State of the polls; Simpson 1292, Mendenhall 1230, James Neeley 1172, William M'Cain 460.

Hertford—David O. Askew, S Bridger I. Montgomery, John H. Wheeler, C.

Nash—Willis W. Boddie, S. Gideon Bass, Frederick Battle.

Northampton—John H. Patterson, S Joseph M. S. Rogers, Roderick B. Gary, C.

Person—Maurice Smith, S. Thomas Webb, Elijah Hester, C.

Pitt—John Joiner, S. Marshall Dickinson, Alfred Moye, C.

Wake Charles L. Hinton, S. Wesley Jones, Samuel Whitaker, C.

Newbern—William Gaston.

We last week received the Freeman's Echo, a new paper commenced at Washington in this state, by Henry D. Machen. It espouses the cause of the present administration. The editor in his remarks observes: "We ardently hope, that we shall be fortunate enough to spare, and be spared the bitterness of that strife, which now, and too often, marks the approach of an election. Surely we can think and let think; and as Americans and friends, choose or refuse, and advocate the cause of our favorites, without angry feelings or harsh expressions. That cause must be a bad one indeed, which needs such props. Printers, like other men, have their preferences; yet while we indulge our own, we intend to treat those who dissent from us with respect, and to be courteous to all."

Cherokee Lands.—Gen. R. M. Saunders, who we a few weeks since mentioned, had repaired, under a commission from the Gov. of this state, to Haywood county, to enter into contracts with divers Cherokee Indians, for a relinquishment of their claims to certain reservations of lands, some of which have been sold by the state, returned last week to his residence in this town. We learn the General has been successful in contracting for the extinguishment, at moderate prices, of the Indian claims to twenty-six of these reservations; and entered into conditional contracts for the purchase of fifteen more; comprising all the reservations to which the Indians were enabled to establish valid claims. These contracts are to be submitted to the General Assembly, for their ratification, before they can become binding on the state. But, from the favorable terms upon which they have been entered into, we presume the Legislature will not hesitate to ratify them. *West. Car.*

It is with much pleasure that we notice the preparations which are making in the southern states for the establishment of manufactories, and particularly in our own. The following notice of the Lincolnton Cotton Manufacturing Company is from the Carolina Observer; and to the information which it contains we would add, that we were informed a few days since, by a gentleman who had visited the establishment at Lincolnton, that a Woollen Factory is expected to be put in operation at the same place in a few months.

North-Carolina Manufactures.

We were no less surprised than pleased, on opening a late Columbia (S. C.) paper, to meet with the following advertisement of a mercantile house in that town:

"SOUTHERN DOMESTICS.—The subscribers have received on consignment, from the Lincolnton Cotton Manufacturing Company, of North Carolina, 3,000 yards 4-4 sheeting, which they offer low for cash, either by wholesale or retail. Those who wish to encourage Southern enterprise will please favor us with a call. D. & J. EWART."

So, North Carolina is the first of the Southern States to export domestic cloths. This fact will surprize the people of the state themselves, not one in ten of whom, we suspect, are aware of the existence of such an establishment as that at Lincolnton, the only one in the state, (may we not say in the southern states,) in which cloth is manufactured.* But the spirit of the south is up, and in a few years, we doubt not, manufactories will be scattered over the country. Driven to it by the operations of the "American System," as it is called, the South will ere long assert the independence on all the world which it is capable of maintaining; and that system, which, if tamely submitted to, is calculated to complete the ruin of the Southern States, will be the happy means of wealth and independence to them, exhibiting and calling into action all their latent resources, and giving a powerful impetus to industry and enterprize. In this view, and hoping for these effects, the people already begin to look upon the tariff as a blessing, rather than the curse which it was expected to prove.

* The Cotton Factories in Fayetteville and in Edgecombe county, are for spinning only.

Manufactures in the South.—We perceive from the Georgia papers, that the enterprizing citizens of that state are making the necessary arrangements for establishing Cotton Manufactories, thus availing themselves of the advantages so abundantly supplied by God and Nature. The capacity of the Southern States for manufacturing their great staple, is no longer a matter of speculation—it has been demonstrated by practical experiment. It is astonishing, that prejudice and habit have not before yielded to the energy of determined perseverance. Every part of the South is supplied with never-failing and never-freezing power, inviting the hand of industry. Why should we hesitate? We have the raw material at our doors, and we have slave labor, which is an important consideration. An able coloured hand may be hired with us, by the year for $35, whilst in the Northern factories they pay a white laborer, at least $125. In addition to this difference in the price of labor, we shall have no turning out for higher wages, and the consequent loss and delay—an abandonment of the Factory by the hands—no fluctuation in the labor—the water power will scarcely be more steady than the slave power. *R. Reg.*

The people of the South cannot be too often reminded of the advantages derived from every species of manufacture, carried on within themselves, by which they may prevent the purchase of any article of necessity from abroad. Every dollar kept at home by this means is almost a clear gain, and it is therefore the duty of every man, especially in the present condition of the country, as far as possible to live upon the productions of his own neighborhood, county, or state. That we may do what may be in our power to aid the home manufacturing interest, it will at all times give us pleasure to bring into public notice any establishment of the kind. It is with this view that we now state, that the paper on which the Observer has been printed for the last twelve months, was manufactured at the Paper Mill of David Anderson, Esq. in this town. Besides ours, we believe that several other papers, (among them the Raleigh Star, Salisbury Journal, Wilmington Recorder, and Reporter,) are supplied from this mill. There are two other mills in the State, viz: one at Raleigh, owned by Messrs. Joseph Gales & Son; and one at Salem, owned by Gotlieb Shober, Esq. Between them, they furnish very nearly all the paper used for printing within the state. In addition to which, we believe each of these mills manufactures more or less writing paper, of a good quality. *Obs.*

From the Boston Courier.

A letter from a gentleman in Kentucky, to the Editor, says: "A friend sent me the Courier, containing Mr. Webster's dinner speech. I think that my brother Yankees are rather too much alarmed about Molasses. In a year or two there will be enough produced on our own soil to sweeten and make drunk the whole country. I was credibly informed, last year, that the riband sugar cane flourished upon an island in the Ohio, not far from the mouth of Kentucky river. I am full in the faith that the cane could be acclimated to Kentucky. The roots would have to be covered up in the Fall, to secure them from the frost during the Winter. At all events, it is a well attested fact, that the cane is brought to fine perfection in the state of Mississippi, within twenty-five miles of the Tennessee line. So much for Molasses—now for Hemp. What do you think will be the surprise of Mr. Webster, when he shall be informed that tons of Hemp will be watter-rotted in Kentucky this very year! A gentleman who resides within six miles of this place, has nearly completed a vat, 75 by 45 feet, and a machine that will break and prepare for market twelve hundred pounds per day. His design is to purchase the Hemp from the farmers in its crude state, and water rot, and break, and carry it to market himself."

It has not been long since we announced the departure of one of our enterprising citizens to the north, to make the necessary arrangements for commencing manufactures in Jefferson county, Georgia. We have been just informed, that Col. Breithaupt, of our sister state, has gone north for the same purpose, in order to establish a Cotton Factory in Edgefield District, South Carolina. Success attend their laudable enterprise.

Since writing the above we have seen a subscription paper for stock to establish a Factory for Cotton and Wool in Richmond county, on which in less than an hour upwards of 8000 dollars were subscribed in this city. *Augusta Courier.*

Augusta, July 28.

We are informed that a specimen of South-Carolina Iron, may be seen at No. 311 Broad-street. It is in fine large bars, and was manufactured by Messrs. Lathrop and Clarke, of Spartanburg District. "Providence," as Gen. Jackson says, "has filled our mountains and our vallies with minerals, with lead, iron and copper." Why should we not use them?

Exchange.—We notice a farther improvement in our currency. For Cape Fear notes, U. S. Bank notes may be had at 4 per cent.; for State and Newbern, 4½ to 5 per cent.—Bank U. S. checks, 5 per cent. premium. *Observer.*

West India Trade.—Negotiations have been again commenced between his Majesty's Ministers and the Government of the United States, for reopening the commerce between the British West India Islands, and the ports of the Union. *Mont. Courant.*

Milledgeville, August 7,

Daring Outrage.—A gentleman of Virginia, of the name of W. Boulton, on his way from Tallahassee, stopped in this place on Wednesday morning. He started again northward after taking breakfast. At about 12 o'clock the same day, and a few miles from Milledgeville, he was attacked by two negroes, stabbed and robbed of about fifty dollars. He was besides much bruised by the blows he received while on the ground insensible. The wound is not mortal; a rib prevented the dirk penetrating to a vital part. The negroes have not as yet been apprehended, notwithstanding the exertions of the Police officers and other gentlemen who went in search of them. The money stolen from Mr. Boulton is thus described by him; a $20 bill of the state of Georgia; two $10's of the United States bank; a $10 bill of the state of Alabama; and 5 or $6 in change—not recollected. This is the first time that a crime of this nature has been committed in this neighborhood, and especially in the day time. It is to be hoped that the perpetrators will be caught and brought to justice. *Southron.*

Revolutionary Patriot.—Col. Wm. Few, a patriot of the Revolution, died at Fishkill, N. Y. on the 16th ult. in the 81st year of his age. In early life he was distinguished for his bravery and activity. He was a member of the convention which framed the Constitution of the United States, and his memory will long be cherished by all who knew his character and the value of his services in the various civil as well as military offices which he held in the course of a long and eventful life. James Madison, it is said, now remains the only survivor of those who prepared and signed the National Constitution.

According to a statement in an Alabama paper, the value of steam boats and barges lost on the Alabama river, for the last seven years, amount to $378,000; and other losses are supposed to have been sustained sufficient to increase the amount to $400,000. For many months in the year this river is not navigable.

New York, August 4.

Fire.—A fire broke out in Laurens Street, near Broome Street, at about one o'clock this morning, and spread with great rapidity, extending into Broome and Wooster Streets, and consuming or injuring, in all, upwards of twenty buildings—mostly valuable dwelling houses, and many of them just completed, having never been tenanted.

Miss Frances Wright, the authoress of "Travels in America," who has formed a settlement in Tennessee, with purchased negroes, intends to liberate them as soon as the purchase money, with interest, is refunded by their labor. As a visionary theorist, she has thrown Robert Owen in the back ground; she has adopted many of his licentious opinions, and added to them principles of infidelity, shocking in the extreme. A "*Community*," is formed under her patronage, somewhat similar to the one formed by Robert Owen, at New Harmony. For this community she has written and adopted a constitution, which abolishes the institution of matrimony; allows a promiscuous intercourse of the sexes; advocates the amalgamation of the white and black population; and denies a state of existence after death. Many, once favorable to her enterprize, which was first undertaken under the guise of philanthropy, have become disgusted and left her settlement. *Lockport Journal.*

Destruction of the World in four years.—Some German Journals predict the approach of a comet, which will destroy our world in the year 1832. A like catastrophe, it may be remembered, was threatened in a communication to the French Academy of Sciences, in May, 1773, by M. Delalande, when people died of fear, and the clergy sold places in Paradise at a large profit.

Preventive against Moths.—The destruction to cloathing and other articles of value, the use of which is usually suspended during the summer months, is not only vexatious but often of serious loss. We are therefore pleased to have it in our power to state, upon the authority of a respectable medical friend, who has often attested its efficacy in this particular, that the *Calamus* or *Sweet Flag Root*, which abounds in our vicinity, being cut in thin slices and scattered among woollens, of any kind, will effectually repel the assault of this destructive insect. *Norfolk Beacon.*

Impudence Chastised.—A fellow in Dublin committed some small offence for which the judge pronounced the following sentence. "The sentence of court is that you shall be flogged from the bank to the quay." The prisoner, interrupting the judge, exclaimed, "thank you my lord, you have done your worst." Judge—"No; and back again."

Ladies wanted.—A paper printed in the state of Alabama speaks of a most deplorable and alarming scarsity of young ladies. Every respectable female, native or stranger, found there, is, as soon as possible, hurried to the hymenial altar. The young men are as one hundred to one of the young ladies. Whether the cottons or broadcloths are frowned upon or not, the ladies are always welcomed with smiles.—They shall have protection forever.

From the New York Enquirer.

Coats off (in warm weather.)—A gentleman by the name of *Cotes*, took himself *off*, last week, from his boarding house, and *unfortunately* forgot to pay his landlady for some two or three months' board; he will probably make an attempt to put himself *on* some other person, which would be quite uncomfortable this warm weather.

Catching Cold.—A reward of fifty dollars is offered in Kentucky, for the apprehension of a horse thief whose name is *Colde*. There are hopes of his being taken.

Adams men.—A Mrs. Adams, of the town of Jefferson, had three sons at a birth, about a month since. They and their father are all the Adams men, that have been seen in "those parts" lately.

Shoulder Arms!—Owing to the bursting of a cannon in Pennsylvania, on the fourth ult. a man was under the necessity of having both *arms* taken off near the *shoulders*. By the laws of that state, he is excused from *carrying arms* for the future.

A great Walker.—A Mr. *Walker*, near Albany, weighed 310 pounds a few days since. This is the least he has been known to weigh for several years.

Robbing the Mail.—A male (not a female) was knocked down, a short time since, in the suburbs of Philadelphia, and robbed of four or five dollars, and a silver watch.

Leg Bail.—A man was put on the limits, last week, in this city. Mr. *Thomas B. Legge* was his *bail*.

Currying favors.—A tanner near Utica, advertises for the *favor of tanning and currying* the farmers hides. It is said that he will be refused by most of them. N. W.

From the New-York Journal of Commerce.

Important from Colombia.

By the brig Bunker Hill, Shipman, arrived this morning in the short passage of 17 days from Carthagena, we have received Carthagena papers to the 20th July. It will be seen by the following proclamation of Bolivar, that a war is on the point of breaking out between Colombia and Peru.

Proclamation of Simon Bolivar to the People of the South,

Citizen Soldiers:—The perfidy of the government of Peru has passed all limits, and broken all the rights of the citizens of Bolivia and Colombia. After the thousand outrages suffered by heroic patience, we have been obliged to repel injustice with force. The Peruvian troops have entered the centre of Bolivia, without a previous declaration of war, and without any cause for it. Such abominable conduct serves to demonstrate to us what we must expect from a government which does not recognise the laws of nations, nor the gratitude which is due to friends and brothers. To refer to the catalogue of the crimes of the Peruvian government would be too much, and we could not bear it without a loud cry of revenge; but I do not wish to excite your indignation, nor renew the pain of your wounds. I invite you only to arouse against those wretches, who already have violated the soil of the Republic, and yet intend to profane the bosom of the mother of heroes. Let the Colombians of the south be armed—let them fly to the frontiers of Peru and wait there the hour of retribution. My presence among you will be the token for Combat. BOLIVAR.

Bogota, July 3d.

TUNING OF PIANO FORTES.

MR. GONEKE respectfully informs the inhabitants of Hillsborough and its vicinity, that he will be in this place in the course of this week. Persons wishing their Pianos tuned will leave their names at the Post Office.

August 19. 43—1wp

NOTICE.

THE firm of S. S. CLAYTOR & Co is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims against them will present them to J. Webb for settlement, and those indebted will make payment to the same.

James Webb,
S. S. Claytor.

August 14. 43—4w

NEW BOOKS, &c.

NATHANIEL J. PALMER has just received from Philadelphia, and opened for sale at the Hillsborough Book Store, opposite the Post Office, a new and additional supply of Books and Stationary, many of which have never before been offered for sale in this place. Among the supply are the following:

St. Valentine's Day, or the Fair Maid of Perth, Walter Scott's last novel,
Dun Allan,
Irving's Life of Christopher Columbus, a new work, in 3 vols
Henry's Exposition of the New Testament, a new and valuable work, in 2 vols
Hume's History of England, with Basset's and Smollet's continuations, 9 vols.
Blue Stocking Hall, a new novel,
The American Chesterfield, a valuable work for young people,
Heber's Travels, 2 vols
Tales of a Grandfather, by Walter Scott,
Virginia House Wife,
Religious Discourses, by Walter Scott,
Spark's Life of Ledyard,
Bichat on Life and Death,
Family Bibles,
The Devil on two Sticks,
Buck's Theological Dictionary,
History of Man, a new work, in 2 vols.
Dewees on Females,

besides many others too tedious to mention. Also, New Music for the Piano, Backgammon Boards, Chess Men and Boards, Paint Boxes, Drawing Paper, Writing, Letter, Printing and Hatter's Paper, and almost every article in the stationary line; all of which will be sold low for cash, or on a short credit to punctual customers. All orders thankfully received and punctually attended to. Additional supplies shortly expected.

August 12. 43—

LOST OR MISLAID,

A NOTE of hand, drawn by Dr. B O'Fairhill in favor of the subscriber, with William P Clancy as security, for seventeen dollars forty-five cents, with a credit of two dollars seventy-five cents. All persons are therefore hereby cautioned against trading for said note, or the said Dr. O'Fairhill from paying the same to any person but the subscriber.

William Cabe.

August 19. 43—3w

CAMP MEETINGS.

A METHODIST Camp Meeting will commence at Salem meeting house in Orange county, fourteen miles west of Hillsborough, on Friday the 29th of August next, and end on Tuesday following.

A Methodist Camp Meeting will also commence at Prospect meeting house, in Caswell county, seventeen miles north west of Hillsborough, on Friday the 5th of September next, and end on Tuesday following. The meetings will be under the superintendence of the Rev. Peter Doub, presiding elder of the Yadkin district. The friends of Zion are respectfully invited to attend.

July 29. 40—

From the Boston Statesman.

I remember, I remember,
The house where I was born.—T. Hood.

My birth place! Oh my birth place,
The house beneath the hill;
The moss upon the sloping roof,
The trickle of the rill,
And the artificial water fall,
That turn'd my little mill.

My birth place! with its spreading tree,
Its parlour window low,
The door which open'd to the south,
Through which I used to go;
And the creeper climbing to the top
And hanging over so!

I dream'd of it—my birth place—
And went again to see
The moss upon the sloping roof,
The shadow of its tree—
Alas! that only in my dream
That pleasant sight should be!

Decay had left it desolate,
Its pleasant tree was gone,
The mossy roof had fallen in,
The rose was overgrown;
And the creeper tangled with the weeds,
Across the stepping stone.

The bank on which I knelt to drink,
The grass I used to fling
My satchell and my cap upon,
Were sere and withering;
And the trunk was broke that led away
The water from the spring.

I could not pass the broken door,
And sadly turn'd to stray
Where leap'd my little water fall,
But that has swept away,
And the soft green meadow had been plough'd
In which I used to play.

My birth place! Oh, my birth place,
I never more may see,
The happy hours my childhood saw
Beneath your spreading tree!
I would I were as innocent
As then I used to be. CASSIUS.

From the Batchelor's Journal.

THE STRANGE COMBAT.

It was during the last war of this country with Great Britain, that circumstances led me to be a passenger on board of one of our large merchantmen, in which I had embarked what little property I possessed. Our seas were, at that time, covered with small privateers belonging to both belligerents, who did more mischief to the commerce of both nations, than the several public armed vessels of either. They almost invariably eluded the pursuit of the large frigates and ships of the line, by hauling sharp on the wind, when they discovered an enemy; and their peculiar schooner-rig, and being built expressly for sailing, would give them a distinct advantage over their squar sailed enemies, in beating to windward. Again, their lighter draught of water when near the shore, would frequently enable them to run so close in that they could not be attacked unless in boats, and every one who has ever read the account of that attack upon the privateer Neufchattel, by the boats of the Endymion (I believe) which engagement happened near Nantucket, will easily see what little force it requires to beat off boats or sink them, previous to boarding. Be these doings as they may, I return to my story. We had been sailing for two days with a good breeze, though now and then we swagged heavily along through a fog, almost as dense as the waters which bore us.

We were not far from our port, and our captain was willing to crowd sail night and day, as the risk of capture was superior to that of shipreck or disaster from a crippling of our spars. Our ship was about 400 tons, heavily laden and not a swift sailer. Her captain was a man of shrewd judgment, of inflexibility of purpose and rather inclined to taciturnity.—He was of a slight figure, gentlemanly to his equals, decided and prompt to those under him in his orders and in exaction of their fulfilment. His keen dark eyes and naval officer gait, showed a kind of courage, which one would call daring, if they had watched his countenance on particular occasions. Yet, at other times, he seemed rather the careful mariner who would reef for safety, when safety did not apparently require it. He was one of that kind of men who seemed to be inclined to bend the purposes of others to his own, while they were kept in ignorance of his views. I have seen him fix his eagle eye upon a sailor, and require of him to look him steadily in the face for five minutes, and then dismiss him without a comment or a reason for so doing, but I would bet my life almost that he had one.

After skimming through the mist for two days, (of which I have spoken,) I happened to be on the deck with captain —— I was in conversation with him, as to the probability of reaching our port free from the enemy's cruisers. He replied with his usual brevity, 'the fog and carrying sail alone will save us; I am a made man if we escape, if not, I am ruined.'—He said this in the same tone of voice that he would have a common order: he looked up and said sternly: 'there is a fog eater.'—At this moment, the sun seemed to flash upon our deck, and the fog rose from the sea, like the hoisting of a curtain at the theatre;—a smart breeze took us back, and before an order was given, we saw directly under our lee, a little black looking, sharp built, tall rigged, port bearing schooner, whose decks were crowded with men.—'I know her,' ejaculated our captain: the next thing, there came a ball dancing across our bows in imitation of a distracted porpoise. Our captain took the helm from a sailor; and gave orders to lay to. Another shot came within a few feet of the captain's head, and passed through the mainsail, which he seemed to regard as little as he would the flapping wing of a sea gull. But his countenance grew terrific—he had not a gun on board. The privateer braced sharp on the wind, and at the second tack, came within musket shot, a boat came on board and we were ordered under the pigmy's lee; in the style of an admiral in the British Navy. In the mean time, the wind had freshened, and the captain gave orders to have every sail in readiness for instant setting. The boat left us, and we bore down, apparently for the purpose of fulfilling the order which had been given us. To secure and pack my papers was but the work of a moment, for an anticipation of capture had placed me on my guard in this particular.

When I returned on deck, we were almost within hail of the stranger under a flowing sail; which, in order to bring us to a proper luff under the lee of the privateer, would seemingly require to be immediately taken in. The captain was still at the helm, and he was intent apparently upon coming as near the stern of the opposite vessel as was possible, though at times, he seemed to grasp the whole of the little privateer at a glance; his brow seemed to be swollen—he heeded nothing around him. At this moment he gave the world 'square away,' which brought our bows on the centre of the vessel of our enemy—'luff,' said its captain; at the same moment, the flash of a gun and its ball were both seen and heard from the port holes of our antagonist—it racked us 'fore and aft,' cutting every thing before it; another moment, the bow of our heavy vessel struck the quarter of the privateer with a tremendous crash; another moment she passed over her, and nothing was to be seen of our capturer but a few floating barrels, some spars and human beings who had escaped for a few minutes the yawning deep. Never shall I forget the cry which came from the vessel as our own passed over it; it was allied to nothing human; it was of such shrill distress, that a maniac's imagination alone could grasp its dreadfulness. Our vessel was immediately laid to, and our boat was out to pick up such as survived. Our captain gave the helm to the mate, and went to the bows to ascertain our own damage, which was found not to be excessively severe; though our bowsprit, figure head and cut water were carried away and a leak was sprung, but yet not such a one as would be of serious inconvenience. Among those who were so strangely precipitated into the caverns of the sea, one alone was found alive, who had risen to its surface. It was the captain; he was the commander of the privateer, of six guns and fifty men, in the British employ. When taken up, he was insensible, and remained so for a long period, after a while, when he found himself in a strange vessel, all seemed to be as a dream to him.

On a recovery from his trance, and when the facts flowed like a dark flood upon his memory, he seemed to recollect the consequences of his advanture with our clumsy merchantman. He stated that he was leaning upon the taffrel, when our vessel struck his privateer, and that when he ordered that gun to be fired, as we came suspiciously near, it was his first intimation of the intention of our commander. Still, he declared it to have been a dastardly act, that previous to our understanding whether he was friend or foe, and when from the act of our pretending to obey his order, he might have presumed there was no treachery intended him; for us, without moving, without even a hint of resistance, to bear directly upon his smaller craft, and by the weight of our ship and not by the bravery of our sailors, to sink as fine a crew as ever manned a privateer's deck; to send, not in open contest, but by assassin and viperlike guile, to the mercy of the deep and of God, so many unprepared souls, was an act unworthy of a mortal. He even regretted that he was left alone to mourn over them. He insisted that their ghosts would haunt him in sleep, and he prayed that the thunders of eternal vengeance might visit the head of its infamous projector. He described the terrific shrieks of those who went down with him—the rattle in the throats of the drowning—he crush that laid open his favorite vessel's side, even below her water mark—no yelled out anathemas upon its heretical author.

Our captain had been standing a little distance from the birth of his foe, but now, walked up, and raised his keen dark eye upon him, and asked 'do you not know me?' He replied, 'I must have seen you before, I know not where.' There was one of those pauses like lulls in a gale at sea. 'Your privateer was stationed at Gibraltar, by the name of ——, in February, 1812, was it not?' A groan succeeded, from the shaking auditor. 'I know you and your vessel then—you spoke wrongfully of my sister—Henry struck you, and you stabbed him with your dirk—he recovered and he challenged you—you fought and killed him—I was on the battle ground—you afterwards and there, repeated exultingly your charge, when he was a corpse—I then challenged you, and you sneaked off to your ship, and did not meet me—I knew your vessel, for its form was graven on my brain—I have rewarded your treachery, and when we reach our port, and you cease to be my guest, I will give you an opportunity of righting yourself from this charge, viz: 'you were an American, fostered by our family, have turned traitor to your country, aspersed a female who rejected your suit, are a murderer of her brother, a villain whose only absence from meanness is a passing show of courage. The first thing you have to do, sir, when we land, is to meet me in what is termed an honorable way, and that too, sir, before our sails are taken from the yards. This cabin is yours, and the steward will do your biddings until then.'

We sailed on heavily without falling in with another vessel for some days.—The moon came up one night in remarkable splendour, and as I was leaning over the bulwarks, I saw the captain of the privateer come from the gangway, and as the moonbeam fell on his countenance, I observed it was particularly wild and sad. I endeavored to engage him in conversation—in reply to some questions, he observed; 'I have been a black hearted villain.' Sharks were playing around us, as if revelling in the flood of the lunar ray. I passed from him to our captain, who seemed lost in deep and bitter contemplation—the very sound of my voice seemed to startle him—before I had uttered a sentence, we heard a splash in the water, and saw distinctly our former foe on the sea—he raised his hand, as if bidding us farewell, when a shark of uncommon size turned on his back, and with one snap of his enormous jaws, divided in two distinct parts, the unhappy sufferer. A tinge of red on the waters, as our ship glided past, was all that was seen of the lost commander, and thus perished the sole survivor of one of those pests of the ocean called privateers. In a few days we reached our port, but since our arrival, and even to the present hour, I cannot forget the going down of the privateer, over which our vessel bounded as if but a floating piece of timber was in its path. That deep shriek will visit me in dreams, and scare sleep from the 'still watches of the night.'

ICHABOD.

The following from "A sketch of the life of JOHN Q. ADAMS," will be sufficient, it is presumed, to remove a report entirely groundless, respecting the nativity of his wife.

'About the year 1794, Mr. Adams was united in marriage with a daughter of Joshua Johnston, esq. of the state of Maryland, a family who were among the first settlers of that country, and one of whom was governer of the state, soon after the close of the revolutionary war. Mrs. Adams has a sister now at Michilimackinac, the wife of Mr. Boyd, the Indian agent there.—Another sister married Mr. Frye, a clerk in the pay department at Washington; one other was the wife of a Mr. Hellen, an attorney at law at Washington city many years ago. "In private life Mr. Adams is among the most exemplary and excellent of men; a sincere christian; a tender husband, and affectionate father, a warm friend, and a kind and obliging neighbour. Where best known he is universally esteemed for all those qualities which are prized in domestic life.

'Whether we view this great and good man, in public or in private, or in private, as the chief magistrate of a nation or as a common citizen, we behold him consistent throughout, the plain practical republican, devoted to his duty.—His virtues, talents, and long and faithful services, have contributed largely to elevate the American character in the eyes of the world—the breath of slander has never been able to fix a stigma upon his character. Such is the man that is presented to the American people for their confidence and support.—He has been tried in very many trusts of the greatest importance, and discharged them all to the public benefit and satisfaction."

Marylander.

WOMAN.

Never shrink from a woman of strong sense. If she becomes attached to you, it will be from seeing and valuing similar qualities in yourself. You may trust her, for she knows the value of your confidence; you may consult her, for she is able to advise; and does so at once with the firmness of reason, and the consideration of affection. Her love will be lasting, for it will not have been lightly won: it will be strong and ardent, for weak minds are not capable of the loftier grades of the passion. If you prefer attaching to yourself a woman of feeble understanding, it must be either from fearing to encounter a superior person or from the poor vanity of preferring that admiration which springs from ignorance, to that which arises from appreciation.

A woman who has the beauty of feminine delicacy and grace—who has the strong sense of a man, yet softened by the influence of womanly feeling—whose passions are strong, but chastened and directed by delicacy and principle—whose mind is brilliant, alike from its natural emanations and its stores of acquirement—whose manners have been formed by the imperceptible influence of good society in its broad sense, yet are totally free from the consciousness and effectation of any *clique*, though it be the highest—who, though she shines in and enjoys the world, finds her heart's happiness at home—is not *this* the noblest and the sweetest of the creatures formed by God?

Courtship.—A gentleman feeling a strong partiality for a young lady whose name was *Noyes*, was desirous, without the ceremony of a formal courtship, to ascertain her sentiments. For this purpose, he said to her one day—with that kind of air and manner which means either jest or earnest, as you choose take it—"If I were to ask you whether you are under matrimonial engagements to any one, which part of your name (Noyes) might I take for an answer?"

"The *first*," said she in the same tone.

"And were I to ask if you were inclined to form such an engagement, should a person offer who loved you and was not indifferent to yourself; what part of your name might I then take for an answer?"

"The last."

"And if I tell you I love you, and ask you to form such an engagement with *me*: then what part of your name might I take?"

"O then," replied the blushing girl, "take *the whole name*; as in such a case I would *cheerfully resign it for yours*."

It is almost needless to add, that they were soon after married.

Alb. Citizen.

Al Koran.—The nature of the Turkish creed is as little known to people generally, as the Turkish character. Some of its points are curious enough.

The Turks insist upon the *unity* of God. They believe that the Saviour was the son of the Virgin Mary, and was conceived by the "Rauah," which is the *breath* or *spirit* of God. They believe that he was a great prophet—that he had the power of performing miracles—that he foretold the coming of Mahomet, who is also no more than a prophet. They believe that Christ shall come to judge the world—that he shall reign forty years in Damascus, during which time Anti-Christ shall arise, after whose destruction Christ shall ascend into Heaven, and then the day of judgment shall be held. They believe that the gospel was to Jesus as the law was to Moses, and the Psalms to David.

They believe all the prophets of the Old Testament—they believe in Paradise, in Hell, but not in Purgatory. Instead of this they have a place called "Araf," to be inhabited by those who have led an insignificant life, in which the good and evil are about equally balanced. The Paradise of Mahomet is sensual—lovely gardens, fair fruits, fresh fountains, flowing rivers of milk and wine, the song of the Houris—every thing is addressed to the senses. So is it also with their Hell—the wicked are to drink scalding water, and to eat the bitter fruit of the *Zacon*. Still, for awhile they have hope; if their *faith* be proof against torment, after all their sins are washed away in the waters of *Selzaboul*, they are admitted into Paradise. But to those who have not faith, the fires of Hell are eternal. The Turkish belief in *fatalism* is well known; it is this, in connexion with the reward of Paradise to those who die in battle, which makes the Ottoman soldier a formidable foe.

N. Y. Morning Courier.

THE GRAVE.

Oh, the grave!—the grave!—It buries every error—covers every defect—extinguishes every resentment. From its peaceful bosom spring none but fond regrets and tender recollections. Who can look down upon the grave even of an enemy, and not feel a compunctious throb, that ever he should have warred with the poor handful of earth that lies mouldering before him!

But the grave of those we loved—what a place for meditation. Then it is that we call up in long review the whole history of virtue and gentleness, and the thousand endearments lavished upon us almost unheeded in the daily intercourse of intimacy; then it is that we dwell upon the tenderness, the solemn, awful tenderness of the parting scene—the bed of death, with all its stifled griefs, its noiseless attendance, its mute, watchful assiduities—the last testimonies of expiring love—the feeble, fluttering, thrilling, oh! how thrilling the pressure of the hand—the fond looking of the glazing eye, turning upon us even from the threshold of existence—the faint, faltering accents struggling in death to give one more assurance of affection!

Aye, go to the grave of buried love and meditate! There settle the accounts with thy conscience for every past benefit unrequited—every past endearment unregarded, of that departed being who can never—never—return to be soothed by their contrition!

If thou art a child, and hast ever added a sorrow to the soul, or a furrow to the silvered brow of an affectionate parent—if thou art a husband, and hast ever caused the fond bosom that ventured its whole happiness in thy arms, to doubt one moment of thy kindness or thy truth—if thou art a friend, and hast ever wronged, in thought, word, or deed, the spirit that generously confided in thee—if thou art a lover, and hast ever given one unmerited pang to that true heart that now lies cold and still beneath thy feet; then be sure that every unkind look, every ungracious word, every ungentle action, will come thronging back upon thy memory, and knocking dolefully at thy soul—then be sure that thou wilt lie down sorrowing and repentant on the grave, and utter the unheard groan, and pour the unavailing tear, more bitter because unheard and unavailing.

Then weave thy chaplet of flowers, and strew the beauties of nature about the grave; console thy broken spirit, if thou canst, with these tender yet furtile tributes of regret; but take warning by the bitterness of this thy contrite affliction over the dead, and be more faithful and affectionate in the discharge of thy duties to the living.

DANCING SCHOOL.

I. W. NUNN respectfully informs the citizens of Hillsborough and its vicinity, that he will open his school at the Masonic Hall on Friday the 22d of August. He will give lessons on Fridays and Saturdays, and will arrange his lessons in such a manner as not to interfere with the studying hours of the academies. Parents and guardians who wish to patronize this accomplishment, are requested to send their children or wards on the above mentioned days. I. W. N. feels assured that he will be able to give entire satisfaction to those who may encourage him. Terms, ten dollars per quarter, payable at its expiration.

Aug. 12. 42—3w

Furniture at Public Sale.

THE undersigned having removed from the town of Hillsborough, will offer for sale, on the second day of August court, a variety of Furniture, consisting of

Bureaus, Bedsteads, Tables, &c.

all on a credit of six months, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

Uriah Jeffreys.
Cabinet Maker.

Aug. 12. 42—2w

Merchants, Millers, and Traders of Orange,

TAKE NOTICE.

BY an act of assembly passed in 1818, you are required once in every two years, to have your Weights, Measures and Steelyards examined and adjusted by the standard keeper of your county. Such of you as fail to comply with the law, by the first Monday of September next, may expect to pay the forfeiture incurred by virtue of said act of assembly.

Wm. Horton,
Standard Keeper for Orange county.

August 5. 41—4w

FOR SALE

A NEW and well finished OX-CART, with a pair of strong and well broke OXEN. Price eighty dollars—six months credit. Apply to

G. M. Johnston.

July 15. 38—

NOTICE.

THE subscriber being very anxious to bring all his business to a close, has sold his stock of materials, and rented his tools and shop, to Mr. LEMUEL LYNCH, and has no interest in the work done in the shop from and after the 1st day of August next.

As this step has been taken for the purpose of attending exclusively to the settlement of all accounts, it is hoped and earnestly desired, that all who are indebted will call and settle with the least possible delay. Longer indulgence need not be expected.

He has on hand, and will continue to keep, a handsome assortment of Watches, Jewellery and Silver-Ware; all of which will be sold on better terms than such articles have ever been sold for in this place; and will be kept for sale at the same stand as heretofore.

Wm. Huntington.

July 29. 40—tf